Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraphs 0012, 0045, 0069, 0109 and 0112 with the following amended paragraphs:

[0012] Proteasome proteolytic activity can be inhibited by a variety of compounds including boronic acids and C-terminal peptide aldehydes. The boronic acid bortezomib (Velcade® formerly known as LDP-341) is of particular interest. Bortezomib blocks the proteolytic action of the proteasome thus inhibiting intracellular protein degradation resulting in apoptosis and cell death. Bortezom[[b]]id has been approved as a treatment for myeloma and is especially effective when used in conjunction with conventional chemotherapeutics. Successful cancer therapies based on proteasome inhibitors such bortezom[[b]]id suggests that proteasome inhibitors may also be useful in treating other hyperproliferative diseases. However, to date proteasome inhibitors have only been used systemically.

[0045] The preceding detailed description of boronic acids compositions related to bortezomid is not intended as a limitation.

[0069] In the following Examples two biocompatible polymers, polycaprolactone and polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) have been used as exemplary embodiment. However, it is understood that other embodiments include other monomers such as acrylates, urethanes, cyanates, peroxides, styrenes and many others. Copolymers including bipolymers and terpolymers may also be used. Copolymers may be block copolymers, random or segmented homochain copolymers. The polymers may have pendent groups and may or may not be cross-linked. The optimum polymer-proteasome composition will ultimately be determined using the drug and polymer relative solubility constants, the physical, biological and drug-release kinetics desired for a specific application. For more detail please see U.S. patent application serial number ~~XX/XXX,XXX~~ 10/595,095 incorporated herein by reference (Attorney docket number 14364-74/P1366).

[0109] An 18.0 mm long x 3.0 mm diameter stent is provided with a drug eluting polymer coating as described above. In this example the coating comprised a 75:25 polybutylmethacrylate-polyethylene vinyl acetate polymer blend containing 10% bortezomib by weight. The coated stents are incubated in 2 mL of elution media (0.4% SDS in 10 mM Tris,

pH6) that is pre-warmed to 37°C. The elution media is collected daily and replaced with 2 ml of pre-warmed elution media. The drug content is analyzed by HPLC using a water:acetonitrile gradient on a Waters NovaPack C18 column with detection ~~detectection~~ by UV at 304 nm wavelength. The elution profile depicted in FIG. 6 is a "fast elution" rate.

[0112] FIG. 8 graphically compares in vivo drug elution profiles with their corresponding in vitro drug elution profiles. In vivo drug elution profiles are depicted in dashed lines; in vitro drug elution profiles are depicted in solid lines. Stents having the "slow elution rate" coatings are represented by triangles for in vivo studies and open boxes for in vitro tests. "Fast elution rate" coatings are represented by diamonds for in vivo studies and open circles for in vitro tests.